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MONDAY, JULY 10, 1905.
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Circulation During June.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1905, all in regular edition, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies	Date.	Copies
1.....	101,000	17.....	102,500
2.....	101,000	18.....	102,500
3.....	101,000	19.....	102,500
4.....	101,000	20.....	102,500
5.....	101,000	21.....	102,500
6.....	101,000	22.....	102,500
7.....	101,000	23.....	102,500
8.....	101,000	24.....	102,500
9.....	101,000	25.....	102,500
10.....	101,000	26.....	102,500
11.....	101,000	27.....	102,500
12.....	101,000	28.....	102,500
13.....	101,000	29.....	102,500
14.....	101,000	30.....	102,500
15.....	101,000	31.....	102,500

Total for the month.....3,165,000
 Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....65,000

Net number distributed.....3,099,000
 Average daily distribution.....103,200

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unused during the month of June was 114 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
 sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of June, 1905.
 My term expires April 23, 1908.

Diminished Popularity.

"The President's popularity," says Collier's Weekly, "is too extensive to feel the loss caused by his performance whenever friends of his have committed errors or need advancement."

Whereas the truth is emphatically otherwise. While Mr. Roosevelt's popularity did not suffer appreciably through his promotion of Wood, it underwent a very noticeable shrinking by reason of his eschewal of the office of Governor of New York.

"But we do wish," Collier's nevertheless goes on to say, "that on occasions when he deems it necessary to print exuberant eulogies of his friends in that very same document about a 'square deal.'"

Mr. Roosevelt and "the square deal" are incompatible, and he suffers by the juxtaposition of ideas. Measured by the American ideal of justice he is found wanting. The eyes of the nation have been signally directed to the discrepancy. A failure of popularity was inevitable upon a visible distinction of logic and discrimination of justice deliberately committed to shield a friend who happened to have run afoul of the very punitive principle which Mr. Roosevelt ostensibly was promoting.

It would be a sad day for the intelligence and morals of Americans if a loss of their favor did not follow such a flagrant violation of consistency.

GOVERNOR FOLK TO JEROME.

Replying to District Attorney Jerome's arrangement of the enforcement of the dramshop Sunday closing law, Governor Folk builds up a strong argument against "fourthness." One expression of the Governor's is entitled to special thought. It is this: "It is not the law that breeds blackball, but the ignoring of the law. Whenever in large cities this law is permitted to be violated, somebody gets a craft for allowing it to be done."

This assertion is practical philosophy. Observation of conditions in any large city corroborates it. Assume, for illustration, that a certain saloon enjoys exceptional privileges, or that virtually open gambling is tolerated, or that a black resort is allowed to exist. Would a police captain, a police sergeant or a patrolman who counted at either of these infraction of the law hesitate at taking such money?

Would he refuse, for any length of time, a share of the spoils? Would he not arrive at the conclusion that he ought to have a percentage of the gain?

The charge may be made, without fear of its being disproved, that wherever the law is broken as a standing rule, some police officer or some patrolman is getting favors of some kind. Commissioners of police would need no further reason to transfer an officer or patrolman from proof of connivance at lawbreaking. This point makes decidedly clear The Republic's recommendation for periodical transfers in the St. Louis Police Department.

Governor Folk's reason for enforcement is that a law is a law. If a law is impractical, or unenforceable, or a majority of the people, it can be repealed or modified. The Governor denies Mr. Jerome's allegation that enforcement of the provision requiring saloons to close on Sunday is opposed by the citizens of Missouri. He indicates that the law is obeyed throughout the State, except in parts of St. Louis, and that in the city of St. Louis the Sunday closing of saloons has resulted in a 50 per cent decrease of crime as compared with the records of each of the preceding three years.

Mr. Jerome made a serious mistake in criticizing Governor Folk's course. The District Attorney probably intended to express what he deemed to be a broad view; but he misjudged conditions and he strengthened for awhile that element which has antagonized Mr. Folk from the start. There are good saloons and bad saloons, a reputable element and a disreputable element. Mr. Jerome got on the

wrong side. Nevertheless, Governor Folk's reply has elucidated and invigorated the prevailing policy. Governor Folk's theory accounts for a moral state in the city, as well as in the country. The moral yearnings of rural districts are the salvation of the nation, he says; but the city, too, has moral yearnings. It is with these yearnings that he expects to suppress perniciousness and to formulate operative laws. He would have the laws and the enforcement such that there would be no incentive or convenience for graft.

FINAL PROOFS OF PROSPERITY.

Commercial reports covering the period of the half year just passed are conclusive of a high condition of prosperity generally throughout the country.

A comparative statement of failures shows a decided improvement of the financial status of business over that of last year—and last year, it should be borne in mind, constitutes a high standard of comparison. In judging the period it should be remembered that each year the number of firms in business expands, while there is a steady enlargement of the capital involved.

Although the number of insolvencies was only four less than that of the corresponding period of 1904, the amount of liabilities was less by almost \$25,000,000. Considering the increase of business, the stationary number of failures and the vast lessening of liabilities mean a decided decrease in "the commercial death rate." In the second quarter of this year not only have failures been fewer and smaller, but the number of separate firms in business has risen to a record-breaking point, with the amount of money comprehended at a phenomenally high figure. The statement emphasizes the fact that in the second quarter of the year the average of had debts per firm was only \$19.92—not a heavy load to bear even if there were no subsequent collections and nothing realized on the \$11.02 of assets which must be set against the bad debts; a ratio which has not been equaled in any similar period within recent years, except in 1890. In fact, with the exception of 1890, no time since 1851 shows so low an average loss. What could be more convincing of the state of prosperity?

Particularly with respect to banking failures is the showing interesting at this moment. Forty-four banking concerns have closed their doors in the first half of 1905, with liabilities of less than ten millions, as against fifty failures for the corresponding term last year and liabilities of seventeen millions.

By the statement of failures for the half year, Missouri makes the best showing of the Southwest. Its number of failures having been reduced by twenty-one, with liabilities remaining about stationary. Stated otherwise, Missouri's failures have not kept pace with its increase of business. When it is considered that the total liabilities embraced in Missouri's failures for the period were only a little over a million dollars, the State's prosperity may be put at the highest.

What is true of Missouri is true of the South and West generally in greater or less degree. Texas makes a good showing. Oklahoma's showing is excellent; and this despite the weakness of financial and mercantile conditions. Such is the case with Indian Territory also. The combined failures of the two sections have been but \$5, as against 115 last year, with the combined liabilities decreased by \$50,000.

In Illinois and the other Central Western States the showing is even more gratifying, while in the New England States the best record has been made.

Failures tell the story of prosperity with all possible eloquence by comparison. Failures for but a little over fifty millions, distributed over all classes of business, are so small as to be almost inconceivable. They mean, as Dun's statement shows, that there are only 73 cents of bad debts to each thousand dollars of solvency in the country, which is almost the least ratio that business has exhibited in thirty years.

The United States never were more prosperous, and the outlook is for still greater industrial and financial health.

SPIT CURLS COMING BACK.

Of all the endearing young charms which sweet femininity wore in the days of old none is invested with more real and more tender sentiment than the spit curl, uncount though its name be. Uncount it is, yet it hints by some strange association of names or sounds of the sunny spirit and coquetry of the charming women who wore it. Uncount the name, perhaps, but the curls were not.

The girls whom the soldiers kissed when they went away to the war—there has never been but one war in the contemplation of sentiment—wore spit curls. Your sweetheart wore them, as you remember. Your sister wore them. Or, if you are but a young man now, your mother wore them.

Spit curls appear in the old daguerotypes. They were the cunning little curl contrivances which the adored ones of the period turned up with tiny brushes and pasted against their temples; tiny raven or golden or brown curls. The crisp, crinkling ringlets were the darling superlative manifestation of the frankly conscious vanity of the sweetest women who ever inhabited the earth, up to that time; and doubtless did more to ensure the male species than any other adventures aid within the whole range of artfulness, or artlessness.

Within a minute compass they comprehended a whole world of fascinations and exerted an influence upon man from which he never would or could be delivered; small curls confining the destinies of man.

The young women of to-day are wise in reverting to the device of their mothers. That the spit curl is positively coming back is glorious tidings and a fine omen for the race. Its effect will be to silence many a tiresome moralist upon our putative tendency to effeminacy. To see the spit curl will be to love it and to address to it the grandest of romantic declarations. It will inspire our hearts with intentions, it will set us upon our benched knee and put poetry into our mouths. Hats off to the spit curl.

KANSAS'S OPPORTUNITY.

The efforts of Kansas to establish a State oil refinery are not made vain by the decision of the Kansas Supreme Court. According to the court's opinion the statute authorizing the State to act is unconstitutional. But this does not signify that the oil trust has won or that Kansas has lost.

It is now within the administration's sphere to submit the point to the people of Kansas. Inasmuch as the Constitution prohibits the State from carrying on "work of internal improvement," the administration is at liberty to interrogate the voters whether they wish the preventive eliminated or modified. The people are the Constitution, and in this matter they can be appealed to directly.

The court's opinion, rendered by Associate Justice Greene, intimates how the administration might circumvent the constitutional restriction by establishing and operating an experimental station for refining oil. At least, the opinion is so interpreted. However, a principle of government is subsequently expounded. The court maintains that the Constitu-

tion contemplated facilitating and encouraging individual enterprise, and it suggests that these plans of the State resemble an encroachment upon individual rights. The court even hints that an amendment to the Constitution would alter the form of government. The court's words are: "To enter the State as a competitor against the individual in all lines of trade and commerce, we must amend the Constitution and adopt an entirely different system of government."

Admitting that some types of public ownership denote a dangerous tendency, by attacking and minimizing individual rights and efforts, there is the other contention that monopolistic corporations which claim privileges upon the principle of individual rights are transgressing upon public rights and even State rights and even Federal rights. The question which arises is: What course shall the State take to protect the public, to obviate monopolies and to protect individual rights? In a sense, the State of Kansas had no intention of smothering individual rights, but had, in fact, the desire to defend the individual through the State from the methods of a trust.

Kansas has made the same something actual, and it must search for a way to achieve a victory. The Constitution can be amended, if necessary, and perhaps this should be done. Public opinion undoubtedly affirms the administration's policy, and were the question brought to a vote the constitutional provision probably would be modified. Thorough inquiry may, however, indicate some other means for combating the trust. At any rate, Kansas is expected to continue to be aggressive.

St. Louis, in his Crusader's uniform, seated on his prancing war-horse, and bearing aloft his cross-bitted sword, will take his position on the summit of Art Hill, before the Palace of Fine Arts, in Forest Park. The equestrian figure is the same that was so conspicuous in the main picture of the World's Fair. It is, in bronze, the World's Fair's gift to the city of St. Louis. Arrangements for placing this statue in front of the permanent art museum foreshadow what the improved Forest Park will be.

In these days it is worth while to take a few minutes off for cool reflection on the statistical fact that ninety-nine banks out of a hundred are honest and safely managed; that every well-known insurance company pays its losses; that the average man can travel a lifetime without even seeing a railroad accident. Let us forget and cut off our noses to spite our faces.

Cuban Consul Thomas gives sound advice to St. Louis for obtaining Cuban trade. Offer Cuba what it wants, and press the offer in a businesslike way.

District Attorney Jerome of New York declares that Wall street is needed. So are the lambs.

Oil is causing trouble in Kansas. But Kansas will not be the only sufferer.

RECENT COMMENT

A Lay View of Social Irregularity.

Elizabeth Carpenter in North American Review.

Three good and noble women, for instance—three great moralists—three spiritual teachers, in the highest sense, have given to our day the fervor and the force of the feminine nature striving towards perfection in ethical and moral values, and what is their testimony? George Eliot put aside the English law and married George Lewes. Mrs. Browning wrote "Aurora Leigh," and Mrs. Humphry Ward has published "Lady Rossetti's Daughter" and "The Marriage of William Ash." What is the teaching? In George Eliot's case, that there may be reconciliation, through personal purity, between an unjust law and an individual need, in the story of "Aurora Leigh," Mrs. Browning worked out, through Marian Earle and the Lady Waldemar, the subtle truth that a pure heart may survive the blackest physical experience and become a valuable moral force, while an impure mind, hedged about by convention and social custom, may illustrate as debasing and as dangerous an influence as society can well encounter. And Mrs. Ward? In three of her books she has accentuated the plea that the feminine mind does not exist in a vacuum, but is the human spirit. In short, all these women taught that only evil persisted in and springing from tainted minds is a menace to our world, and that sin, rightly understood, is an educative force and never a final and irrevocable mistake.

Modesty and Fashion.

The Independent.

Since modesty and modish are so closely related, it is no wonder that women indulge in all the extravagances of fashion without suffering any of the pang of offended modesty. A peacock who could not spread a tail of brilliant plumage would feel very properly ashamed of himself, and his modesty would keep him away from the society of other peacocks, and especially of the peahens. Among savage races and the lower animals, whom Mrs. Gilman is inclined to hold up to us as models, it is the male who is most decorated and adorned by art or nature. We see no reason, however, to suspect that the instinct of civilization is wrong in the lavish adornment of women. Woman is the consummate flower of evolution, the pride of the human race, including herself. It is proper that the arts should thus pay tribute to their patroness and inspiration. As the sap of the roots becomes the bloom of the flower, so the intellect becomes the beautiful when touched by the hand of woman. The masculine attitude becomes a feminine ornament. She takes the shaving-brush for which she has no use and makes of it a cokerade for her hat. She takes the watch from the pocket and pins it on her breast. Suspenders are to her but a form of dress trimming. Since male animals have for several million years monopolized extravagance and display in dress, it seems only fair that the female should be allowed to do the same. The male should be allowed for an equal period to deck himself with the more brilliant plumage. At least, we shall not object to it until we see some way of stopping it.

Living but Not Victorious.

Tom Watson's Magazine.

"Well, how is everything here in the village?" inquired the patient-churn man who visited the hamlet sufficiently often to be mildly interested in its happenings. "Lately—lately, then, get-out!" triumphantly replied the landlord of the Fruitiontown tavern. "Why, we've had an elopement, two free, a donation party, open-air concert by our new band, a fall-breaker, case of delirium tremens and an automobile explosion in our midst, all inside of the last ten days. I should call that pretty lively myself, for old Fruitiontown!"

"Yes, I have already heard of those occurrences," was the answer. "Nobody seems to have been injured by any of them."

"No, that's a fact! Fruitiontown is only just lively—it ain't vicious!"

Just for Rights.

"Oh, none of this marrying business for me."

A young woman argued, in whom there was dearth of softness and moonshine: "I vow and declare I just wouldn't marry the last man on earth."

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"Oh, Mr. Brown, why did you leave the Christian Science Church?"

"Really, Miss Jones, if you will have the truth, I got so utterly tired of being so persistently cheerful all the time."

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REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Oklahoma City, Ok., July 9.—Reports received from the more important points in Oklahoma and Indian Territory relative to the results of yesterday's convention to select delegates to the statehood convention to be held in this city on July 12.

The success of the Democrats in smothering the Republican states throughout Oklahoma will result in a strong effort to prevent the holding of the Hamilton statehood bill, and it is known that upon this issue the greatest fight of the convention will be made.

McGUIRE'S PROGRAMME DEFEATED BY DEMOCRATS.

Delegate McGuire and his friends in Oklahoma have indicated that they will endeavor to force the adoption of a set of resolutions strongly indorsing the Beveridge-Hamilton bill, but the results of the convention in this city yesterday would indicate that McGuire will not receive the support of the local delegation.

Opposition to railroad influence, said to be represented by Republican National Committee member Philip Soper, solicitor for the Frisco, and Democratic National Committee member R. L. Williams, local attorney for the M. & T. and at Durant, developed in many of yesterday's conventions, and it is believed that an open fight will come up along this line before the big convention is called to order.

RATE REGULATION MOVEMENT GAINS SOME ADHERENTS.

The movement known in the Territories as the Bryan-La Follette movement, which stands for Government regulation of railroad rates, has found many adherents, and despite the efforts of men working solely for the adoption of the two Territories to statehood it is believed by many that this and many other questions of social and political importance will find their heads in the convention and tend to nullify the real object of the gathering.

Prohibition for the Territories is also expected to be an issue, although the local convention yesterday, kept all mention of that point in the background.

However, the movement has attained such proportions throughout the two Territories that political students of the situation are firm in the belief that it will appear on the floor of the convention and cause a split.

Woman suffrage also has many adherents and has joined hands with the prohibition movement so that attention is expected to be an issue, although the local convention yesterday, kept all mention of that point in the background.

Relative to the organization of the convention the single statehood executive committee has arranged to meet in Oklahoma City on July 12 to determine upon the distribution of offices of the convention. It is believed that the temporary chairman will be elected at that time, and that either name the temporary chairman and the temporary secretary and permanent chairman go to the other Territories to select delegates to the convention.

At the previous statehood conventions there has been the